THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. [VOLUME V.—NUMBER 142

Price Five Cents

From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 8, 1873

☞ See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

The gin house of Mr. H. M. Starr, in Fayette county was destroyed on Friday night. Loss about $2,000.——The three colored men, the Buckner brothers, were buried Saturday. Captain Willis ordered elegant coffins for them, and ordered them buried at the expense of the road.—*Griffin News.*

BRUNSWICK.

His Honor Judge W. M. Session, in obedience to a motion increasing the number of commissioners to conduct the sale of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad from three to six, has appointed Col. J. C. Nicholls, of Blackshear; Capt. A. O. Bacon, of Macon, and Hon. J. J. Harris, of Brunswick, as the three additional commissioners.——The Brunswick Sabre Club has organized with Col. J. L. Harris as President; J. B. Habersham, 1st Vice President; J. E. DuBignon, 2d Vice President, and W. P. Symons, Secretary and Treasurer.——Good and true Democrats have been elected to the positions of Ordinary, Sheriff, Treasurer and Surveyor, in Glynn county.—*Seaport Appeal.*

SAVANNAH.

On Saturday the Second Annual Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Georgia, closed satisfactorily to the Association, as well as having proven the source of much enjoyment and profit to the citizens and visitors.——At the Savannah Fair sixteen members of the Augusta Club made an aggregate of 410 1-2 points and fifteen of the Savannah Club scored 406.——A meeting of free-holders of the city has been called to express an opinion favorable or unfavorable to the issuing of bonds by the city of Savannah to the amount of $400,000.—*Savannah News.*

MACON.

John H. Bremer has been elected President of Macon Typographical Union, and R. B. Ricks delegate to the International Union which meets at Montreal, Canada, on the first Monday in June next.——Macon tells the "same old story of living not wisely, but too well."——*Macon Enterprise.*

BAINBRIDGE.

Robinson's circus exhibited in Bainbridge on Christmas day.——The entire Republican ticket was elected in Decatur county.—*Bainbridge Inn.*

PERRY.

About two hundred negroes left this county this week for Arkansas.——J. S. Primus, a well-known colored preacher of Perry, is dead.——J. W. Mann had his right arm broken by a fall from his buggy on Monday.——A mixed-up ticket has been elected at Honston.—*Home Journal.*

ATHENS.

Snow covered the ground in Athens during the whole of Christmas.——But few hogs carried to Athens this season.——Wood brought high prices in Athens Christmas week.——One planter in Oglethorpe county has made $996 per hand, another $496, third $405. Lands in three years have increased from three to eight and ten dollars per acre.——Mr. Simon Parr, of Athens, accidentally shot himself in the thigh with a pistol, which inflicted a serious wound.——The colored lodge of Odd Fellows, organized in Athens, has as its officers: Thomas Dillard, P. G.; Matt Davis, N. G. and Isaac Dickerson, V. G.——Athens has a haunted room occupied by a young gentleman. He is sometimes aroused by some one walking over him. Sometimes empty bottles sitting on his mantlepiece suddenly burst without being touched. We advise the young man to marry, have the spiders nets and dirt dawbers nests swept from over his bed, and his empty bottles thrown away or filled with soothing syrup.—*Ed Corn.*

Mayor J. Pittard, and the new Council of Athens have been inaugurated. The following city officers have been elected to serve during the year. Mayor, *pro tem*, R. L. Moss; Clerk of Council, A. L. Mitchell; City Attorney, E. P. Lumpkin; Clerk of Market, J. D. Freison; Chief of Police, W. P. Davis; Magazine Keeper, A. S. Dorsey; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, A. T. Luckie.—*Northeast Georgian.*—(Why is it that we receive the above excellent exchange four and five days after its publication?—CONSTITUTION.

Tennessee News.

Chattanooga wants a library.

Pulaski wants an express office.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe are in Memphis.

Stephen Jordon of Maury County, lost four Jacks and three "Jennies" by the epizooty.

A large amount of cotton seed meal is weekly shipped from Nashville to the New England States, when it is used in fattening cattle.

Industrial Progress.

Thirteen thirty-five-ton guns have been completed recently at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, England.

Steps are taking to work over the abandoned gold mines of Virginia by northern capitalists, who have purchased two thousand acres of mineral land in Spotsylvania county.

It is proposed to construct a railway right across the Australian continent, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, 1,800 miles long. There are rich pas—ures and mines of copper and lead now practically inaccessible along the route.

Personal.

General Early is to deliver several addresses in aid of the Lee Memorial fund.

In 1813 Sir Humphrey Davy considered it visionary to attempt to light a city with gas.

It is thought in Salt Lake City that Brigham Young will never pass another summer above ground.

About sixteen thousand persons attended mass at the Jesuit church in Chicago on Christmas morning.

Music and Musicians.

Some calls the lady the Home Melodist.

Mario is 64 years old. He has appeared on the stage in 953 performances.

Brignoli is engaged for the winter season at Milan.

Madame Nilsson Rouzand has determined to make another tour through the United States.

Clara Kellogg is at work on her autobiography.

Signor Arditi has been engaged to accompany Adelina Patti to this county as conductor, next season.

Miscellaneous Items.

There were 1,471 deaths by violence in New York last year.

Carriage rides for New Years Day were $25 each in New York.

From 700 acres of land at Rockport, New York, $300,000 worth of beans has been raised and sold this year.

During 1872, the New York Police made 84,833 arrests.

The chimes of Trinity Church, New York, are now regularly programmed in the prayers. Among the pieces announced for New Years were "Champagne Charley," "Captain Jinks" and "The Fifth of Trapeze."

ANOTHER RAILROAD LINK ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER.—Measures are on foot for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Niagara river, at Lewiston. The plan is pushed forward under the auspices of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, now being constructed from Oswego to Lewiston. The object is to bring the Ontario Shore Road in connection with the Canadian system, and ultimately to form a northern line from the seaboard to the great West.

By Telegraph.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Louisiana and Arkansas Before Congress.

Fighting Among the Indians.

OTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Sherman called up the resolution regarding the elections in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Thurman, Freelinghuysen and Trumbull have spoken. The discussion is progressing.

The business before the House is unimportant.

NEW YORK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—John Hillsman, dentist, formerly of Madison, Ga., shot his wife, her alleged paramour and himself dead. Her paramour was a highly respected farmer and leaves a wife and three daughters.

MARYLAND.

SUICIDED.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Judge Chas. G. Lane a prominent citizen of Rogerstown, has committed suicide. A breach of promise suit perplexed him. He leaves a large estate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Brig Roanoke, eighteen days from Cubella, has arrived with Generals Dunbar and Palez aboard.

LEBANON, January 7.—The Manufacturing Company's works were burned. Loss $75,000.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 7.—The Sioux and Pawnees are fighting on Republican river. Several Chiefs have been killed. Troops have been sent to protect to settlers.

GREECE.

SOME ARBITRATION.

ATHENS, January 7.—The Greek Government submits the Laurium Mines question to arbitration.

FRANCE.

FRENCH NEWS.

PARIS, January 7.—The commercial treaty between France and England has been signed, and now only awaits parliamentary confirmation.

The Gazette de France states that Don Alphonso is in the Province of Oist with seven thousand men. A vigorous campaign is expected.

A Little Nonsense.

The work of the doctor fills six feet of ground, but the dentist fills an acher.

William, who is an understzed clerk in a dry goodsstore, objects to being referred to as that "little dry goods Bill."

A rural gentleman standing over a register in a store attracted general attraction to himself by observing to his wife, "Marriar, I guess I'm going to have a fever, I feel such hot streaks a running up my legs."

The slippery condition of a street in Danbury necessitated a lady, who had on an India rubber bustle to sit down with enthusiastic suddeness, and the rebound that followed drove her head through a sixty dollar show-case.

Mr. Boutwell for the Senate.

BOSTON, December 31.—The following letter has been received from Secretary Boutwell:

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th inst., asking me whether I intend to be a candidate for the United States Senate in the place of the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect. In the frankness which your letter invites, I say in reply that I shall gratefully accept the support of those gentlemen of the Legislature who think me qualified to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

To Messrs. George H. Hoyt, Albert Palmer, George B. Blake, T. S. White, Wm. E Blunt, E. Loring Thayer, Bowman B. Breed and E. D. Winslow.

Attorney General Williams and the Louisiana Broil.

It appears that Attorney General Williams has been used as a cover for the usurpation by Federal bayonets in the Louisiana trouble. He is allowed to be made the target of attack in order to shield President Grant personally from the odium attached to the high-handed action of the Government. Attorney General Williams has merely executed the orders of his chief; he has done nothing of his own initiation in the matter. The dispatch signed by him and addressed to Pinchbeck, recognizing him as the rightful Governor, and the Kellogg faction in the State House in New Orleans as the rightful Legislature, was dictated by President Grant himself. It is even said that it went against his legal conscience to carry out the instructions of the President.

MADAME BRIGNOLI.—The numerous friends of this distinguished cantatrice will be pleased to know that she is adding to her already famous reputation as a singer in Europe. The following, extract, from the Swiss Times, of December 3, published at Nice, is gratifying testimony to her powers as a singer:

Donizetti's Opera, Lucia di Lammermoor, was produced last night for the debut of Madame Brignoli, who is resting a few days at Nice, and was rendered with a purity of voice and faultlessness of execution beyond all praise.

The house was crowded in every part by the elite of Nice, and the Grand Duchess Constantine, of Russia, attended in semi-state, in whose honor the Russian National Hymn was played after the first act.

Northwestern Items.

Nebraska has 51,123 school children.

Davenport, Iowa, furnishes 200 commercial travelers.

The State Industrial School of Illinois exhibits 450 students at the newly opened term.

St. Clair county, Illinois, has seventy-five coal mines in operation, giving employment to more than twenty-five hundred men and boys.

Mistress: "Why Mary, what's that you've got on?"

Mary: "What is it? A Dolly Vardon of course."

Mistress: "You with a Dolly Vardon! Why I shouldn't think of wearing such a thing."

Mary: "Praps not, mum. It ain't everybody they becomes."

THE "SLEEP OR DEATH."—The Sun thinks it is impossible not to see that Gen. Grant's substitution of the government is crystallizing into a full-blown dictatorship, and one of the most melancholy features of it is the fact that a large proportion of the present voters of the country have come of age since the outbreak of the rebellion, and have been trained in political affairs during an epoch when the Constitution was almost a dead letter. To this circumstance the editor is inclined to attribute the apparent indifference of the great body of the people to the sure subversion of their liberties that is now in progress.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ We regret to learn of the death of Col. Wm. B. Gaulding, of Liberty county, which occurred very suddenly on Friday night. Col. Gaulding was a lawyer of prominence and a popular citizen in his section.

The Funny Side of a Smash-Up.

A recent publication opens with the following humorous description of a railroad "smash-up:"

We were moving along at ordinary express rate from Portland to Boston via a certain line, which has since acquired a rather sanguinary reputation. The car was not a little crowded. I distinctly remember having a seat next to the stove, at the extreme forward end. Fortunately there was no fire—this being in June—otherwise our narrative might never have been written, or at least came down a good deal singed.

Well, every transfer of any considerable experience (and that we all claim to be) knows how it comes. A truck had broken, it was said. The narrator's head made a very respectable dent in the zinc sheathing past the stove. At the same time his heels were nearly cut off by the back of the seat whirling over and striking down on the backs of his ankles.

All the passengers seemed to have business at the forward end of the car just then. I was not alone; on the contrary, one fellow seemed to have taken it into his head to ride me as much as Captain Waterman is said to have ridden the cayman.

He came over on the back of the seat, and had bestrided me in a twinkling, sitting down with no great gentleness on the "small" of my back. I could, also, by a sideleng glance, discern another youngster in between the stovepipe and the side of the car—a position he seemed to dislike exceedingly, judging from the thrashing about he made, his boot heel occasionally coming down beside my cheek. Though a little giddy from my attempt at denting zinc, I still felt pretty tolerably certain that I had not been killed, but judged it best to keep quiet, especially since I could not do much else. There was a great uproar and shouting overhead. Some blockhead was battering at the car door on the outside with an ax. Every stroke sent the glass from the broken window rattling about our ears. Presently the young Rarey who had mounted me squirmed a little, and then gave me a punch with his knuckles.

"Say, you dead?" he demanded.

"I—believe—not."

"Then, I presume you would like to have me get off."

I suppose, I replied to the effect that, if it were convenient for him, it would be very gratifying to me.

"I'll see what can be done, Wash," addressing somebody, 'for heaven's sake, do quit kicking me in the ribs."

"Am I, though?" cried the chap behind the stove-pipe. "Beg your forgiveness; but what's a fellow to do? Here I'm wedged in."

"Can't you use the other foot?" suggested my rider.

"No, no! don't use that!" I exclaimed; "your boot heel's right in my ear now."

Just then the man with the ax knocked in the door, which flew back, mashing a whole caucus of hats, and spatting one old man flat in the face. The conductor crowded inside forecast, and seeing Wash first of anybody, I suppose, pulled him out from behind the stove. "Rarey" crawled up off my back, and we all three got out at the door. The car had left the rails turned half round, and headed down the bank. Nobody was killed outright. One man had a broken leg, and swore he would have handsome damages for the same.

There were several limpers.

One lady had the whole skirt of her dress torn off, and was carrying this in one hand and a big dumpling colored chignon in the other. There were also several others carrying chignons of various colors.

Everybody, save the broken-legged man, pleasantly concurred in the opinion that it was "quite a little bump"—one of those small jolts to which life is unavoidable heir, and which are to be borne as good humoredly as possible.

NEW YORK January 8.—The report that the Erie company are to sue Commodore Vanderbilt for about $5,000,000, is considered part of Jay Gould's programme of revenge. The ex-President of Erie has not forgiven the Commodore for his contemptuous expressions and possibly hopes to make a good profit on his 500,00 shares by squeezing the Commodore. Whether the suit will result favorably as that against Gould is a question, for the railway king will probably give President Watson a lively fight before he gets through. The stock advanced to-day, which was doubtless just as gratifying to Gould as if he had won a legal victory. It is said he is reaping most of his profit in the London market.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Secretary Boutwell, in a recent conversation on the subject of the public debt, said he would not be greatly astonished if there were not further apparent increases of the indebtedness of the Government hereafter. Mr. Boutwell, it is stated, still adheres to his opinion of last year that it was unwise to reduce the taxes to such an extent as was done last winter through the efforts mainly of Senator Sherman.

☞ The Supreme Court of New York has recently decided that denying negro children admission into white schools is no violation of the 14th Amendment, but that the law is fully met by providing separate schools.—*Rooms and School for January, Louisville, Ky.*

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20¾; Orleans 21 1-8; sales 546 bales.

Flour strong. Wheat firmly held. Corn steady. Pork quiet and firm—mess $13 75. Lard firm; steam 7¾@7¾. Turpentine dull at 60. Rosin steady at $3 70 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Gold steady at 11⅛. Money firm at 7. Exchange—long 9½; short 10⅜. Governments dull but steady. State bonds firm and quiet.

LONDON, January 7.—noon—Consols 91¾. New 5's 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 10⅝.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 7, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton quiet at 18¾.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ¼ off and selling at par.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 10; selling $1 12. Silver buying $1 04; selling $1 07.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 84a86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70a72; 8s 80a82. Augusta 6s86. Georgia Railroad stock 98a98; Georgia Railroad bonds 98a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 89a90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 80a81.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 10½; light osnaburgs 14½; heavy osnaburgs 18½; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14a16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4½; net 6a9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½a4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 00a5 15 on foot; net $7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a8; retail 10a12. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 16a18. Hogs, dressed, 9a10½; retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 15.

SAUSAGES.—Liver, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20. Baked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 20 lb cans, gross, 13. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 12; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS.—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

BACONS AND TIES.—Gunny 12; magnolia and other Western brands 15¼a16; double anchor and Ludlow 16. Ties 8½a9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6½.

BULK MEATS.—Shoulders 5½; C. R. sides new meat 7½; clear sides 7¾c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 12½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25, superfine $7 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 80; mixed, 75a78; in car, 75. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90. Oats 52a60. Rye 1 15a1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 12½; for Extra C 12; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11¼a12. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20 Pepper 25a30. Corn meal 85. Starch 6a10 Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a72. Molasses—hhds. 35; bbls. 39. Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 80; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Tennessee $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 30a40; Tennessee butter 25a30.

SEEDS.—Solid cast steel rallroad 18c; cast steel 22c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 25; 3d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25; fine, $9 75 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-8, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $2 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 50c per peck Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 30a45 per peck; $1 50 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound. Chestnuts—buying prices $3 00 per bushel, from wagons.

Fulton County Sheriff Sales for February, 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A tot fronting on the east side of Broad street, beginning at corner of Irwin and Alabama, thence west and extending back same width, fifty-five feet, adjoining the Inman property on the north; on said lot is a two-story brick store room. Levied on as the property of A. Gaskill, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of the State of Georgia vs A. Gaskill. Property pointed out by William Solomon, transferee. January 6, 1873.

Also at the same time and place, a house and lot situated on the west side of Ivy street, in the city of Atlanta, beginning where the alley runs east from Ivy street, towards the old Tannery, and runs north south along Ivy street 60 feet, thence west 64 feet 3 inches to said alley, thence south 60 feet, thence along the south side said alley, to the beginning point where said alley enters Ivy street. Levied on as the property of Kirkland, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fa's from Justice Court of the 14th district, G. M., in favor of C. M. Jones vs Kirkland. Levy made by James Campbell, L. C., and returned to me this 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred bushels of corn, a lot of cotton seed hay, fifty bushels of cotton seed, one yoke of oxen and a two horse wagon, one black mules. Levied on as the property of Enoch Simmons, p. p. c., to satisfy a distress warrant issued from Fulton Superior Court for rent, in favor of W. S. Barden. Property pointed out by plaintiff. January 7, 1873.

A. M. PERKERSON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Printer's fee, $3 50 per levy.

jan7-tds

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, January 1st, 1873.

It appears from the docket of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, for the January Term, 1873, that the order of Circuits, with the number of cases from each county, is as follows:

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

Dawson	3
Forsyth	1
Pickens	1
Lumpkin	2
Towns	2

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Clark	2
Gwinnett	1
Wilson	2

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Albert (1 continued)	2
Oglethorpe	2
Warren	1
Wilkes	2

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lowndes	2

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

Pulaski	2

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

Baker	1
Calhoun	1
Decatur	2
Dougherty (one continued)	11

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lee	4
Macon	2
Ashley	1
Sumter	19
Webster	5

TALLULA CIRCUIT.

Clay	2
Early	2
Quitman	1
Randolph	7
Stewart	1
Terrell	2

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Chattahoochee	1
Muscogee (20 continued)	20
Taylor	2

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb	5
Crawford	1
Houston	3
Twiggs	2

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Henry	3
Newton	2
Pike	3
Rockdale	1
Spalding	1
Upson	2

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

Cherokee	5
Paulding	1
Meriwether	2
Troup	2

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

De Kalb	4
Clayton	1
Fulton	21

ROME CIRCUIT.

Floyd	22
Polk	3

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Barlow	7
Whitfield	4

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Burke (3 counties)	3
Richmond (2 continued)	2

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

Bulloch	2
Washington	2

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Bulloch (one continued)	2
Camden	1
Jasper	2
Liberty	1
Pulaski	2

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Bulloch	2
Chatham	2
Liberty	1
Tattnall	2

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Appling	2
Coffee (continued)	2
Glynn	2
Pierce	1
Wayne	1

☞ The Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Enquirer, Sumter Republican, and Chronicle and Sentinel are requested to publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward bill to clerk's office.

jan4-w4w

J. D. HARRISON, Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

PLATT & CO.,

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

Nos. 7 and 9 James' Bank Block,

ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING fitted up our rooms, we will be pleased to show the public our new and elegant stock of FURNITURE, just received, and bought exclusively from Manufacturers in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western markets.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the grand display of

French Flowers.

WHICH ARE OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. dec28-d1f

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to No. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Kimball House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Mass notice No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec27-sim] F. H. ENGELBERT.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I TAKE pleasure in making the announcement that Mr. W. H. C. Mickelberry, so long and favorably known to the trade of Griffin, Ga., is now connected with my House.

Respectfully,
A. E. SEAGO, Atlanta.

By reference to the above card, it will be seen that I am now connects with the Wholesale Grocery and Produce House of A. E. SEAGO, in the city of Atlanta, where I shall be most happy to see my old friends; and I assure them that I am now better prepared to protect and promote their interests than ever before.

W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Georgia.

Stock in Store and to Arrive Soon.

10,000 Pounds Bulk Meats, well cured, including Clear, Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, Packed in Casks and Half Casks, or loose.
20,000 Pounds old Sides, Clear and Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, packed to suit buyers.
15,000 Pounds Best Quality Leaf Lard, in Barrels and Cans.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

7,000 Bushels old White Seed Corn, and Yellow and Mixed Old Seed, Superior Feed Corn.
3,000 Bushels Feed Oats, and Black Seed Oats, White Seed Oats, and

California Surprise Seed Oats,

Seed Rye, Red Seed Wheat and White Seed Wheat, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds in variety, of the purest and best. 1,000 barrels and bags Flour—grades and prices equal to any Flour in the State. 300 bales Best Timothy Hay.

ALSO—A full stock of Coffee, Refined Sugars, and Refined and Raw Sugar Cane, New Orleans Molasses, New Orleans Raw and Refined Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Rice, Bagging, Rope, Starch, Candles, Oysters, Soap, etc., etc.

Orders promptly and faithfully filled. ☞ Terms Cash, unless by mutual agreement.

Planters will be supplied with Fertilizers, Provisions, etc., for 1873 in ample time to cultivate their farms successfully. Address

A. E. SEAGO, Atlanta.

dec1-d&wtm

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

RE-ORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

AND THE

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipments of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and Atlanta to intermediate points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 9:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route by Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Delton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points seven. Also full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. P. BUTLER, Agent; M. S. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; D. MOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.

F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

4—dtf

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. N. Gower—who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

nov17—d3m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience has demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price, and thereby secure a reasonable profit on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the ground-low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. feb26—d3 april 1st, 1873

EDMUNDSON HOUSE,
Washington.....Georgia.
THIS HOUSE, situated near the Public Square, is now open for the accommodation of Visitors. Attached to the house is a livery stable for the use of guests. Terms moderate.
Board $ 10 per day. dec6-d3m

FAIRBURN HOTEL,
By MRS. I. McLAIN,
Fairburn.....Georgia.
☞ Board per Day $2.00
THE Stopping Train from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, stops at this House. Those wishing quiet can find it here. aug28-3m

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA.
T. E. COUCHE.....Proprietor.
THE Proprietor of this well known and favorite resort respectfully informs the traveling public that his large and spacious House is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. He has on all occasions endeavored to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attendants will be kept constantly on hand to wait upon guests. Kingston is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is surrounded by many objects of interest to visitors. Terms moderate. dec10-d3m

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston.....Georgia.
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above House, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Terms moderate. Board $ 10 per day. dec10-d3m

Wanted,
A NURSE—WHITE OR COLORED.
Apply at
dec27-3t CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Under the Management of
Board per Month.....$ 15 00
Per Week.....4 00 | Per Day.....1 00
Livery Rates: Horse and Buggy per Day.....$ 3 00
Horse and Buggy per Week.....15 00
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
dec10-3m

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,
IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The center of the town, and convenient to the depot. The house has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is now one of the most comfortable and desirable houses in the State. Terms moderate.
Harmont House.
JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.
THE HOUSE, in the popular Village Resort of Jonesboro, has been refitted and refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of visitors. The house has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is now one of the most comfortable and desirable houses in the State. Terms moderate.
Jonesboro is a full station on the Macon and Western Railroad, 15 miles south of Atlanta, and is the most delightful place of resort in the State. Its mineral springs are unsurpassed for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and all diseases of the digestive organs. Persons desiring to visit Jonesboro can leave Atlanta at 8:30 A. M., and return at 4:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip $1 50. Children half price.
Parties desiring to visit Jonesboro for a longer time can leave Atlanta at 8:30 A. M., and return at 5:30 P. M. the next day. Fare for the round trip $2 00. Children half price.
Parties desiring to visit Jonesboro for a week or month can obtain board at reasonable rates. Address
JONESBORO HOUSE,
Jonesboro, Georgia.
dec10-3m

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES. ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,
224 AND 226 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

MARBLE!

S. B. OATMAN,
The Oldest Marble Dealer in Atlanta,
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

AND would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to take orders and contract for all descriptions of

Marble Work,

Such as Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Urns, Vases, and all descriptions of SLAB MANTELS finished to order and shipped to any point in Georgia, twenty five per cent. less than the above can be made here in Atlanta.

Office, BLUE FRONT SHOP STORE, Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug24—d1y

J. W. & I. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTOWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
☞ Opposite Passenger Depot.
GRIFFIN, - - - - GEORGIA
PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and at as low rates as the best in the country can be had, and will be pleased to see their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, hope to merit a liberal patronage.
☞ Will keep eleven on hand stock for sale. Drovers can select good accommodation—or lots being large and scarce. dec1-d3m

Take Notice!
REMOVAL.
AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 9 Dodd's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I want to see all my old customers and many new ones.
Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Grains.
Send 25 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods according to Text Dollar.
MAX F. JEMISON,

The Daily Constitution

JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DESERVED REPUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.

Caucus of the Mobile.

The Democratic members of the House will meet this morning in caucus at the House of Representatives at 9 o'clock. The hour is an early one, but is necessarily so, as the House meets at 10 o'clock.

Georgia Press Association.

At the request of members of the Executive Committee, and others, a convention of the Georgia Press Association is hereby called to meet in Atlanta, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Matters of importance will come before the body, and a full attendance of members is desired. J. H. ESTILL,

W. G. WRIGHT, President.

Recording Secretary.

The newspapers throughout the State will please copy.

To be Off.

Messrs. Dumas and Sbi, the members elect from Monroe, expect to leave for Atlanta to-night, as the Legislature will meet to-morrow. An important session is ahead, and we are proud to have two Representatives that will do honor to the county, and all have confidence in. Monroe will never again be misrepresented by "the man and brudder," and everybody is proud of it.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

Subscribing to The Constitution.

The subjoined note accompanied a list of nearly *one hundred and fifty* names for our Weekly. We have also received a great number of names for our Daily. Thus the people will be fully informed of the proceedings of the Legislature:

ATLANTA, GA., January 7, 1873.

Editors Constitution: Please send your Weekly paper to the following named gentlemen in Banks county during the session of the Legislature, and I will pay you for the same. I have the honor to be, etc.,

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TURNBULL.

The Dangers of Independentism.

THE CONSTITUTION has ever been earnest and vehement in its support of party nominees, for by that course alone can the integrity of the party and the good of the people be preserved. We have an apt illustration at hand. There were no party nominees in the election of Justices and Constables in this city a few days since. What was the result? In one district a number of candidates ran, and *ten* additional votes, only ten, would have given Atlanta a *negro constable.* Hence we fight for the Democratic nominees and tell the people that as they regard their dearest rights, let them *preserve* party and stand by it.

Relative Rank of States.

An interesting revelations of the report of 1770 is that of the present relative rank of the States in population, as compared with their rank in 1860. The following table gives the rank in 1870 and 1860 of the ten largest States. We put Virginia and West Virginia together now, because they had not been divided in 1860:

	1870.	1860.
New York	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	2
Ohio	3	3
Illinois	4	8
Missouri	5	6
Virginia and West Virginia	6	7
Indiana	7	9
Massachusetts	8	4
Kentucky	9	5
Tennessee	10	10

New York and Pennsylvania have held the first and second rank in the list of States for at least half a century. In 1830 Virginia stood next to the Empire and Keystone States. She held that position for a long time previous to 1830, but in 1840 Ohio surpassed her, and has kept the lead ever since. In 1860 Illinois shot ahead of Virginia, and she was pressed hard by Indiana and Massachusetts as well.

The loss of relative rank by the States which went into the rebellion is another instructive feature of the census. Every one of these ten States lost rank as compared with their standing in 1860, with the single exception of Texas. The data in regard to Virginia are somewhat confused, for the reason that West Virginia was set off from the Old Dominion just as the rebellion commenced. It is pretty certain, however, that the relative rank of the present State of Virginia in regard to population declined from 1860 to 1870.

The following table shows the rank of the insurgent States according to the census of 1870 and that of 1860:

	1870.	1860.
Alabama	16	19
Arkansas	28	30
Florida	35	31
Georgia	13	11
Louisiana	21	21
Mississippi	20	20
North Carolina	14	15
South Carolina	22	23
Texas	18	26
Virginia and West Virginia	6	7

It will be seen that all these States have comparatively retrograded within the past ten years, except TEXAS.

The following statistics, from full returns of the ninth census, are interesting:

States.	Pop'n 1870.	Rank.	Pop'n 1860.	Rank.
Alabama	996,992	16	964,201	13
Arkansas	484,471	29	435,450	25
California	560,247	26	379,994	28
Connecticut	537,454	24	460,147	24
Delaware	125,015	34	112,216	34
Florida	187,748	32	140,424	31
Georgia	1,184,109	13	1,057,327	11
Illinois	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	4
Indiana	1,680,637	7	1,350,428	6
Iowa	1,191,792	11	674,913	12
Kansas	364,399	29	107,206	32
Kentucky	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	9
Louisiana	726,915	22	708,002	17
Maine	626,915	23	628,279	23
Maryland	780,894	19	687,049	19
Massachusetts	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	7
Michigan	1,184,059	12	749,113	10
Minnesota	439,706	30	172,023	30
Mississippi	827,922	20	791,305	18
Missouri	1,721,295	8	1,182,012	8
Nebraska	122,993	33	28,841	37
Nevada	42,491	37	6,857	37
New Hampshire	318,300	31	326,073	27
New Jersey	906,096	17	672,035	20
New York	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1
North Carolina	1,071,361	14	992,622	15
Ohio	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3
Oregon	90,923	36	52,465	34
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2
Rhode Island	217,353	32	174,620	29
South Carolina	705,606	23	703,708	22
Tennessee	1,258,520	10	1,109,801	10
Texas	818,579	18	604,215	16
Vermont	330,551	28	315,098	26
Virginia	1,225,163	15	1,219,630	5
West Virginia	1,024,022	16	376,891	35
Wisconsin	441,324	27	775,881	13
Total	38,113,241		31,443,321	
Arizona	9,658		6,480	
Colorado	39,864		34,277	
Dakota	14,181		4,837	
Idaho	14,999		32,610	
New Mexico	91,874		93,516	
Utah	86,786		40,273	
Washington	23,955		11,594	
Wyoming	9,118			
Total Territories	440,435		325,497	
Grand total	38,553,676		31,443,321	

Virginia and West Virginia were not divided in 1860, and together ranked 5, as marked opposite Virginia.

A poet asks: "Where are the dead, the vanished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" If we were to make a random guess, we should say the most of them are buried.

Georgia Laws for 1873.

We have received from Messrs. Boughill & Co., State Printers, an advance copy of the Statutes of Georgia, passed by the General Assembly of 1873.

This volume contains the official drafts of acts of pre-eminent importance to every man in the State, be he lawyer, merchant or farmer. The most important of these appear in the early part of the volume, and are acts declaring the State endorsement on certain bonds null and void. In order to a clear conception of the questions that will be started at the coming session of the Legislature it will be necessary to preserve these documents.

The general arrangement of the volume is good, and reflects credit on the publisher.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Legislature.

The hotels have been a busy scene for the last day or two. The members are about in. The candidates outnumber the members, and such activity! The political cauldron has seethed. There are said to be on an average twenty candidates for every office.

The General Assembly organizes to-day. As an exception to the rule there seems to be but one candidate for the Presidency of the Senate. Col. L. N. Trammell filled the chair so well at the last session that general choice appears to settle on him for that office.

For the Speakership we notice the names of Col. R. F. Hoge, our worthy fellow-townsman, one of the most solid men of the lower House; Major A. O. Bacon, of Bibb, a poised, able young representative, and Hon. W. D. Anderson, of Cobb, a gallant, sturdy son of the mountains. They are all fine material for the Speakership.

The glittering prize is the United States Senatorship. This office has a peculiar and powerful attractiveness at present. It is the last rifle at the higher house of the National Councils that our abler men will have in several years. The United States Senate in this day of broadening recognition of Southern power and growing opportunity for the play of Southern influence, opens the loftiest field for the exercise of Southern genius.

The contest recalls the days of old. The old war-horses of Georgia politics are on the track. The presence of Stephens and Johnson and the spirits of ante-war days brings back the former years. And the battle for the golden prize is curiously significant. The old and the young era are plited against each for it in manly, generous antagonism, with the chances strongly for Young America. On the one side Stephens, Miller, Johnson, Benning and Underwood. On the other are Gordon, Hill and Fielder of the younger school. The more juvenile contestants appear ahead. We hear, however, that Gov. Johnson has withdrawn from the field. This sturdy representative of the most massive order of Georgia statesmanship before the war would make a splendid Senator. No man in the State has a grander brain. The power and culture of his intellect have been widely recognized. The finish of his State papers as a Governor was only equalled by the ponderous strength of their thought. And some of the best informed members assert that next to Gordon Gov. Johnson would have developed the strongest vote on the first ballot.

The general opinion seems to prevail that Gordon, the princely soldier, will lead the heaviest column on the opening ballot. His rare chivalry and splendid morale, his fine capacities of brain, declamation and energy, make him a typical representative of the young statesmanship of the new era, unfreighted with old prejudices and antecedents, and fresh to grapple with the practical questions of the day.

The best brain and chivalry of the Commonwealth are on the track for the great office. Here is Benning—"Old Rock,"—as he is known—fearless, sensible, hoary with virtues and honors and achievements. A large backing stands behind him. Then Stephens, the great oracle of constitutionalism and the peer in eloquence of the silvertest orators of any age. A considerable rallying he has, but unfortunately he antagonized his friends and admirers so unnecessarily in the late contest for President. He stands in the unfortunate attitude of having his election brand the party with a self-condemnation that they utterly decline to perpetrate. This works weightily against the Sage of Liberty Hall.

Miller, the Demosthenes of the mountains, seems doing little. But his wonderful oratory, and his powerful capacity for dissecting constitutional questions, would place him on a level with any in the forum of the Senate. A certain acrid humor, that cuts like a razor and scalps its victims, interferes somewhat with his popularity with his enemies.

Judge Underwood borders on the middle ground—between the old and new candidates. He has been a laborious party man, and has had lots of old politics in his life, but he grapples now questions like a new man.

Col. Fielder comes with many Southwestern friends and a restless energy and nervous vim, added to his genial nature and excellent capacity that would give promise of growing Senatorial usefulness. He is new essentially.

Coming to Ben Hill we find a strange state of public opinion. The impression of his possessing marvellous abilities is general, and lots of men hanker to see him in the Senate to tackle Morton and Conkling and pour hot shot into them.

What is to be the result will soon be known, and not until the trial can it be determined. Old Judge Dooley, we believe, reckoned an election result among those other uncertain things to which he delighted to allude as the essence of uncertainty, viz: woman's will, scared steers and petit jury verdicts.

But let it go as it may, Georgia is certain to be worthily represented.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest at Her Husband's Bier.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian's wife, was, according to the statement of a reporter, at her husband's funeral. He says:

"Sitting at the window facing Broad street, and with no one near her, her arms resting listlessly upon her knees, her fingers nervously drumming and toying each other, was Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of the dead. If any one knew who she was they appeared to keep their distance. She arrived yesterday morning and entered the house at half past 12. She was dressed in deep mourning, with a double black veil flowing nearly to her feet. She moved nervously toward the rear parlor, where she remains were lying. There was but five or six persons in the room. Throwing aside her veil she stood for nearly ten minutes, placed her hand upon his head, and followed the arm down to the hand, which she grasped for a few minutes. Then she glided toward the foot of the coffin and plucked out one or two flowers from the cross which lay upon the dead man's feet. She then moved rapidly to the front parlor, where she was seated until the coffin left the house.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake, who has been engaged writing to and interviewing the New York members of the present lower house of Congress about woman suffrage, reports that of the fifteen Republicans three are unqualifiedly in its favor, six willing to give women the ballot when the majority of their shall ask for it, and six non-committal. Of the sixteen Democrats only two are friendly to the measure.

A New York reporter found a young girl, not yet twenty years of age, who was, a little while since, a pet member of Fisk's opera house ballet troops, dying of hunger, cold and sorrow, in a tenement house, on Christmas day.

By Telegraph.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

EXCITING NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

American Ultimatum to Spain.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba or Annexation to the United States.

Congress to Investigate Louisiana and Arkansas Troubles.

All Quiet in New Orleans.

The Constitution's Special Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1873.

A dispatch has been received from London, which states that it is asserted there in American circles that it is the intention of President Grant to notify the Spanish government of the Ultimatum of the United States, which is that Spain must conclude peace with the Cubans on the basis of the abolition of slavery or sell the Island of Cuba to the United States. The announcement, as might be expected, creates great excitement here.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE TROUBLES.

The Senate Committee on privileges and elections is to investigate the affairs in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALL QUIET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Dispatches from New Orleans, received by the Secretary of War, report that all is quiet in that city. No disturbances as yet have occurred.

SMALL POX SPREADING IN WASHINGTON.

There are many new cases of small pox here. The disease is evidently spreading.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Cost of Canal from the Mississippi to Gulf of Mexico.

A Senate Committee to Investigate the Louisiana and Arkansas Troubles.

Statistics of the Boston Fire

ALL QUIET IN LOUISIANA.

Hart Inaugurated Governor of Florida.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Secretary of War sent a communication to-day to the House, in reply to a resolution, stating that the cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi river near its mouth to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico would be seven and a half millions of dollars.

INTEREST ON BONDED DEBT PAID.

The interest due from the State of Alabama on her bonded debt, both foreign and home, was paid in full yesterday in London and New York.

MONETARY PLANS BEFORE THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mitchell, financial agent, and Treasurer Bingham have laid their monetary plans before the financial department of the government.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE IN RECOGNIZING THE PINCHBECK GOVERNMENT.

In a conversation to-day the President declared that his purpose in recognising the Pinchbeck government was only to enable the parties to make up a case for the court, and he did not regard it material which party he recognized. It was necessary only to recognize one or the other. The military was only only ordered to keep peace. Pinchbeck's proclamation ordering the citizens not to assemble the President regards as an outrage on the constitution, and puts Pinchbeck's party in the wrong. The President has now no fear of any violation of the peace, and says the whole difficulty will soon be settled by the proper legal tribunal.

Cabinet unimportant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Sherman's resolution regarding Louisiana and Arkansas was passed. It empowers the committee to send for persons and papers and to deputize persons to take evidence.

Indian appropriations was discussed to adjournment.

The House was engaged in appropriations to-day.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness on Wednesday. For the Middle States, falling barometer and rising temperature, increasing to fresh and brisk southeasterly and southerly winds and cloudy weather with very probably rain over the northern portion. For the South Atlantic and eastern gulf coast to the Ohio valley, easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, falling barometer, rising temperature and generally cloudy weather with probably light rain. Over Tennessee and Kentucky, from the Ohio valley to lake Erie and Michigan, southerly winds rising temperature and cloudy weather with rain over Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan, but snow over the northern portion of Michigan. The winds are shifting to brisk and high westerly and northerly during Wednesday, with clearing weather and on Wednesday night from Arkansas to lake Michigan and Superior. For the Northwest brisk and high northerly to westerly winds, temperature rapidly rising. Barometer low, temperature clearing, but partly cloudy weather. For the Western and Gulf States winds veering to westerly and northwesterly and falling temperature.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Boston, and nearly all the cities in Massachusetts, yesterday, inaugurated municipal governments for 1873. Mayor Pierce, of Boston, in his message, gave the following statistics of the great fire. Considering the small extent, the territory covered about sixty-four acres and the short time that the fire had been burning, the amount of property destroyed was unparalleled. The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of those slightly damaged was 776, of which 760 were brick and stone, and sixty-seven wood.

He asserts that the valuation of these buildings amounts to $18,291,000, and it is estimated that to replace them it would cost at least $18,000,000. The valuation of personal property destroyed was about $60,000,000.

Only fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives, and of this number seven were firemen.

The debt of Boston during this year has increased $4,836,000, and other cities show a considerable increase of indebtedness.

ILLINOIS.

HEAVY SNOW.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The heaviest fall of snow for years is reported throughout Illinois.

NEW YORK.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, January 7.—Alonzo B. Cornell was elected Speaker of the House.

Governor Dix, in his message, congratulates the State upon the calm which has followed the national election, and that the submission of the late rebellion are gradually wearing away.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The city is very quiet. Pinchback's legislature is in joint session for the purpose of canvassing votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Penn's legislature met with 38 members in the House constituting a quorum. In the Senate there is no quorum.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 7.—Governor Hart has been inaugurated, and Shaver was elected Speaker of the House by the Democrats and a few Republicans. The Senate did no business.

KEY WEST, January 7.—The ship West Derby, with cotton from Mobile to Cork, is ashore on Tortugas Island, but has not lightened.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

THE TWEED CASE.

NEW YORK, January 7.—In the Tweed case, after seven days it was decided that the jury could not be empanelled to-morrow. A panel of one hundred jurors is summoned.

John Foley has qualified in bond of two hundred thousand dollars as Deputy City Chamberlain, but Chamberlain notifies the head of bureaus not to recognize him.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution disapproving the bills before Congress relative to immigration as intended as it paralyzed the actions of the commissioners on immigration of this State and the gross wrongs to emigrants to City, State and Country.

The Committee of Board Steam Navigation reported to-day. The steamer Missouri was unworthy and well-filled but there was utter lack of discipline. The new iron steamship Calon for the New Pacific mail line arrived here from Philadelphia and will soon take its place. In this line several quartermasters of the steamship Denmark were arrested for smuggling.

ANOTHER ABORTION.

Elizabeth Taylor Church, residing on Ninth avenue, died last night from the effects of abortion. After her death twenty inches of iron were found in the body, penetrating the diaphragm and right lung. The investigation is proceeding. No arrests have been made.

The suits commenced by Mrs. P. R. Benson against Commodore Vanderbilt were to recover a large tract of land in Gowan's, said to have been held by the Commodore in trust for the plaintiff, and which he is alleged to have given away to his son for $1,000, and who subsequently transferred it to one Litchfield for a large sum.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 7.—Simon Cameron was re-nominated in caucus in the evening for the United States Senate. The vote stood Cameron 64, Kelly 4, Wyckenhaw 2.

ENGLAND.

THE FENIAN TRIAL.

LONDON, January 7.—The Daily News says, the delay in bringing Edward Stokes to a final trial for shooting James Fisk was a great scandal in the administration of justice in a law-abiding people. New York must feel the greatest satisfaction at the result of the trial, which is a distinct triumph of the law.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst, dated 3 o'clock this afternoon, states there is no change in the ex-Emperor's case. The local symptoms are severe, but the patient's strength shows no signs of failing.

CO-OPERATION IN SCOTLAND.

A Successful Experiment in Co-operative Shopkeeping—Large Returns from Small Investments—A Lesson for Workingmen.

[Glasgow Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

About eighteen months ago a few residents in this city undertook a co-operative scheme. Its great success has proved its perfect practicability. I shall sketch its salient points, in the hopes that some Chicagoan may be led thereby to introduce something of the sort in the Garden City. A capital of £10,000, divided into £10 shares, was subscribed. The company was then organized and incorporated under the laws of Great Britain as the "General Supply Association (limited.) By the articles of incorporation its management is vested in a committee of five. This committee is elected by the shareholders. It consists at present of a coal master, a merchant, a manufacturer, and a druggist.

The details of the business are conducted by a "manager," who is appointed by the five directors. The company opened a large grocery store. It has since opened another. At these houses goods are sold only to three classes of persons—the stockholders, the people who have made themselves "life members" by the payment of £81, and those who have made themselves "yearly members" by paying 2s. 7d. To the two latter classes nontransferable tickets are issued. These may be required to be shown whenever a purchase is made. Cash on delivery is the invariable rule. To obviate the inconvenience of always sending money with an order, the association receives deposits of not less than £3 at a time against which it allows its customers to draw. These deposit accounts must never be overdrawn a farthing. They may be withdrawn at any moment. The advantages of this system are obvious. The association, by buying for cash and in large quantities, gets its goods cheaply. Its members, therefore, save in all their purchases, and make sure of unadulterated articles besides. All this, however, is but a small part of this admirable scheme. Arrangements have been made with twenty-two of the first firms in Glasgow, by means of which the members of the supply company can buy from the first firms in question at a reduction of from five to twenty per cent. from regular prices.

The list of the leading articles sold at these twenty-two places covers four closely-printed pages of a pamphlet of about the size of *Our Young Folks.* It is almost needless to say that this list comprises nearly everything that man can wish to have in, on or around him. To get the reduction for its members the association pays nothing. It does not even bind its members to trade at these houses. It does, however, ask them to do so, and self-interest makes them heed the request. The merchants are indemnified in two ways—they secure a constant increase of custom, and their business becomes largely a cash one. As I have said, the saving to holders of Supply Company tickets ranges from five to twenty per cent. Meat, which sells here from 12d. to 16d. a pound, they get for a penny a pound less. The reduction on iron is 12½ per cent.; on fancy goods, 15 per cent.; and on jewelry and groceries, 20 per cent. After securing all these advantages to its members, the "General Supply Company" finds itself at the end of each half year with a surplus of profits. Half of this surplus is used as a dividend to the shareholders. In the eighteen months since they put in their money, they have received three dividends of 5 per cent. each. Of the other half, part goes in salaries, expenses of management, etc., and the remainder is divided among the "life members," that is those who have paid in £21. The division is made according to the amount of purchases made by each during the half year. It has, so far, been nearly 10 per cent. a year.

Thus a life member not only saves twenty per cent. on whatever he gets from the association's two grocery stores, and from five to twenty per cent. on all his purchases from twenty-two other stores, but he gets a dividend besides. Suppose that he buys during the year £300 worth of goods, half from the grocery and half from the other firms. On the former he saves £30, on the latter at least £10. His two dividends will amount to £10. The result is that his investment of £21 has saved him £30, and netted him £10 besides. Such a statement would be incredible were it not matter of proof.

The association has now about 2,000 members, who represent nearly that number of families. As the expenses of management by no means increase in proportion with the enlargement of business, the prices of groceries, etc., are being constantly reduced as the membership extends. This extension has been the more rapid because it is for the interest of every member to get his friends to join. All in all, the "General Supply Company" of Glasgow is a most robust proof of the fact that co-operation is both practicable and profitable.

Important Historical Documents.

A Royal Commission has been appointed in England to gain all the information in its power as to important historical papers now in the hands of private families. Already the archives of Corfe Castle have thrown much light upon certain incidents in the history of English history. Any family who has read the care with which, in the old country families, everything relating to their history is handed down as a sacred heirloom, may imagine the rich treasures that exist; many known for the use of these private papers has been liberally extended to the historian—but many still obscure.

One hundred and eighty collections have already been reported upon, and the public interest in the examination has not diminished, but, on the contrary, has increased. The original Book of Common Prayer, annexed to the decree of Charles II, re-establishing the Anglican Church, abolished by the Puritans in 1645, has been found. Letters, rare manuscripts, special reports on executions, and many other papers of curious interest are mentioned. The reports of this commission will be of great use to the future historian.

ELIZA COOK.

The Well-Known English Poetess Not Dead, as Reported—Some Facts About Her Life.

London Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Poems of Eliza Cook are known by heart by hundreds of the English working classes. Many years ago, when the Weekly Dispatch was a radical paper possessing a large circulation in public houses and in workshops, Eliza Cook sent the editor a song. The lines took the public fancy, and she was invited to send as often as she liked. Ald. Hammet, then the proprietor, at length gave her £200 a year to contribute, and nearly every week there were verses from her pen.

Great as her popularity is, however, I think it rests upon some half dozen pieces, like the famous one, "The Old Arm Chair." The particular introduction to authorship was unfortunate, and affected her whole career. Gratitude attracted her to the Dispatch as long as that paper was a paying concern, and the Dispatch was decidedly low. It is to her credit that in such a quarter she obtained such honorable fame. Her publishers issue her portrait, and far and wide the poppet-face became familiar with the large head, the hair parted on one side, and the open vest of Eliza Cook.

The tongue of slander was never idle, and numerous stories of her supposed liasons have always been current. These are outrageously false. She has been a victim of her notoriety. A very wise and experienced author said to her at the commencement of her career: "If you decide upon addressing the masses, you will have a good deal to go through; all sorts of cruel things will be said of you," and so she has found it. Miss Cook has never married, and has led a blameless life. It is a fact that her name seemed to have a fascination over some folks, and women of disreputable life have frequently assumed it. Miss Cook has been cruelly persecuted by people writing to her on the assumption that she was the actor in the scenes of which she was absolutely ignorant.

So far as I know, her case is unique in this respect. There has been a report of her death, which I am glad to say was unfounded. She is a martyr to the tortures of neuralgia, but she is in excellent spirits and takes the liveliest interest in all that is passing. She has an income of two or three hundred pounds a year from the sale of her books, and she enjoys a pension from the civil list of £100 per annum. She is, moreover, in the possession of private property, the result of her savings. Eliza Cook is not very highly estimated among the admirers of Mrs. Browning or of Adelaide Proctor, but she has a circle of her own, which is a wide one, and I am not at all sure that some of her songs will not be sung long after far more intellectual productions are forgotten.

Mr. Fish to Leave the State Department—William M. Evarts to be Appointed Secretary of State on the 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1873.—The President has positively designated Mr. William M. Evarts as Mr. Fish's successor. Mr. Evarts is now negotiating for the purchase of a large house in this city, where he intends to entertain after Mr. Fish's large and generous manner. About a week ago the President pressed our Primiar to reconsider his determination to leave the Cabinet on March 4th, telling him that the country could not dispense with the services of so good a statesman, who had contributed more than any other person to the peaceful and honorable settlement of our differences with foreign powers and had represented the State Department with so much dignity to himself and to the country. Mr. Fish replied that but for his affection for the President he would have left the Cabinet long ago, but he could not remain after March 4, his duties to his home and to his family required his presence in New York.

Now that he had seen out of the settlement of the treaty of Washington his task was fulfilled, and he thought he had well earned the right to retire from public life. At the same time he suggested that Mr. Evarts would in every way make a good Secretary of State. Seeing that nothing would change Mr. Fish's resolve, the President had a conversation with Mr. Evarts when the latter was last in Washington on the subject of the Secretaryship.

After expressing his appreciation of Mr. Evarts' services in the Geneva Conference, the President remarked that he knew of no one better fitted to succeed Mr. Fish. Mr. Evarts did not decline. Since then the President has confidentially informed him that he would be appointed Secretary of State on March 4, and Mr. Evarts is now making preparations to fill his new dignity, so as to leave no reping after Mr. Fish's hospitality.

Las El Passnas,

The women of El Paso are, like those throughout Northern Mexico, much fairer in complexion than those farther south. There is an uniformity and regularity in their features which would be insipid were they not relieved by beautifully white teeth and a soft, dreamy languor in their eyes. The hair and eyes of both sexes are dark, and this may account for their so intensely admiring the Saxon type that by them a blonde is almost adored, while red hair is considered a marvel of beauty. The women dress usually in excellent taste, selecting colors adapted to their complexion, while the mantilla and rebosa are always graceful.

Very many persons having but a superficial knowledge of their character, denounce the women of Mexico as being wanting in virtue. It is true in one sense, but then it should be reflected that the nation is one of masters and servants, lords and serfs. It would not be generous or even just to condemn a Russian peasant girl for having been endowed with enough beauty to attract the attention of her feudal lord and because she must be submissive to his will. Writers before indulging in wholesale denunciation and unqualified condemnation, as is being done by Beadle, the New Mexican correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, should test their own power to resist temptation by dieting themselves for a period on a peck of cornmeal, a quart of beans and a pint of salt a week; perhaps no very severe trial would be imposed upon their chastity by such an ordeal, but they will learn charity for other human weaknesses.

What He Knew About Threshing.

The Titusville Press gives an account of a young man from an Eastern City, who had been visiting rural friends in this vicinity. After seeing a farmer thresh out a "flooring" of oats the other morning, he asked and received permission to swing the flail a few minutes, upon assuring the agriculturist that he was "perfectly familiar with the art of threshing." Expectorating upon his hands, the young man went at the oats, but at the first pass knocked the horn off from a new milch cow that was leisurely chewing her cud in a neighboring stall. The second swing caved in the head of the farmer, who thought he was safe enough as long as he roosted on the top of the fanning mill in the other end of the barn, but without discovering the havoc he was making, the city artist kept at his labors; the third blow fell upon the oats, the fourth killed a hen in a manger near by, and the fifth pass of the deadly weapon was the best of all, for it came around behind the young man boomerang fashion, and taking him under the lower jaw, knocked him down, and thus put a stop to the work of slaughter. The mere fact that the city "thresher" returned to consciousness an hour before the farmer did, allowed the former to get several miles out of town before his efforts at threshing oats were discovered by his neighbors.

The sweetest little Senator we have is dear Mr. Ames, Ben. Butler's son-in-law. He had one of the neatest, nattiest and nicest certificates of election to the United States Senate ever issued. It should be framed and hung in every house. Here it is.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

"I, Adelbert Ames, Brevet Major General United States, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, do hereby certify that Adelbert Ames was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of this State on the 19th day of January, 1870, for the unexpired term which commenced on the 4th day of March, 1869, and which will end on the 4th day of March, 1875.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 30th day of January, 1870.

L.S. ADELBERT AMES,
"Brevet Major General United States Army,
"Provisional Governor of Mississippi."

The Baby Hippopotamus.

The following is the latest bulletin published in the English papers of the progress of the young hippopotamus recently born of the London Zoological Gardens. It is signed by the family physician: "The latest bulletin of Madame Hippopotamus and her son and heir, Guy Fawkes, is, I am happy to report (today, Friday, November 29) most favorable. The little rascal, now 17 days old, has grown tremendously. His little brother, who was cast Monday, and which now is in the giraffe house, weighed 50 pounds. Guy Fawkes weighs at least 100 pounds, and is certainly a great deal bigger than when I saw him this day week. He sucks freely, and has begun to eat of his own accord. The cleverly-prepared 'Ridge's infant food,' which Mr. Bartlett concocts for him out of goat's milk and other delicacies, he laps up with avidity. He is a merry little fellow, and when in a frolicsome humor jumps and skips about at a great deal faster

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, } SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 26, 1872. }

The following notice published to that part of the report of the Judges at the late Fair, relating to the premiums awarded the Singer Sewing Machine:

No. 848, Best Family Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

No. 857, Best Manufacturing Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

H. JOHNSTON, Ass't Sec'ty.

The above is the report of six out of nine of the Committee on Sewing Machines.

Mrs. Lynch Trimble,	Mrs. C. Black.
Mrs. A. H. Ledd,	Mrs. S. Cash,
Mrs. Sanford,	Mrs. E. H. Moore.

E. T. SHIARS, Agent.

FAIR GROUNDS GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, November 19, 1872.—Colonel H. D. Capers, Superintendent Fine Arts Department: * * The Domestic, as a family machine, is the best.

[Signed] J. C. FOUX,
W. H. CUTLER,
Fine Arts Judges.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See change in schedule on the South Carolina Railroad.

Beethoven Society meets to-night.

Handsome Guipure lace cape lost.

Four stores to rent at auction.

Perkins & Allen architects.

Atlanta select school for girls.

Boarding to be had at Miss Maywoods.

See legal notices by Judge Pitman.

See notary notice by J. T. Cooper.

The oil paintings arrest Mayson.

Dykeman comes once more to the front.

THE Beethoven Society will convene to-night.

A handsome Guipure lace cape lost. See advertisement.

TIM MURPHY received a fine lot of Norfolk oysters yesterday.

Col. C. W. ADAIR will rent four stores at auction on Broad street to-morrow.

The oil paintings have arrived and are on exhibition at Mayson's live Auction House.

MISS MAYWOOD, corner of Collins and Wheat street, can accommodate parties with board.

THE NATIONAL.—This sterling hotel is doing a noble business. It is achieving a fine name, and deserves it.

THE Orphans Free School opened on Monday with one hundred and forty pupils. This school is under superb management.

ARCHITECTS.—We direct special attention to the card of Perkins & Allen, architects. Their works do praise them.

WE had the pleasure of meeting with S. C. Masters, the active and sterling Representative from DeKalb county.

ROBERT DAVIS (col.) was arrested yesterday for being an accomplice in robbing the store of Heins & Berkele on Sunday. Three pistols were obtained from him.

"BILL ARP."—The veritable Bill Arp, the "original," is in the city. He came to Atlanta to see the Legislature, having walked a considerable part of the way. He was sitting about among the crowd that jammed the arcade of the Kimball House.

DEAD.—Mrs. Clark, mother, of our esteemed fellow citizen Judge R. H. Clark, died in this city on Thursday night. Her remains were carried to Macon on yesterday for interment.

JIM DAVIS (col) was arrested yesterday for trying to carry off a box of tobacco from the side walk in front of the tobacco store of J. L. Winter & Co. He stood when detected that he wanted to buy it. He wanted to try it however before buying.

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT was crowded, and, judging from the number of members of the Legislature present, one might imagine that he was a candidate for United States Senator. But they had only dropped in to get one of his famous oyster stews.

GLAD TO SEE IT.—On yesterday, to the great gratification of all, strong hands were taking up the mud and dirt on Alabama and Whitehall streets. That's right. We hope yet to see clean streets and pleasant sidewalks all over the city. Good for the Superintendent of Streets.

MRS. ADDIE L. BALLOU, inspirational speaker, will lecture in Good Templar's Hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, this Wednesday evening, January 8th, at half past 7 o'clock.

Subject—What are the substantial proofs offered by modern spiritualism to sustain the doctrine of angel ministries?

THE INAUGURAL BALL.—Parties attending the inaugural ball will be pleased to learn that they can find full dress, or swallow-tail coats, ready-made, at Sieman & Bro.'s. They have also in store black dressing pants and low cut vests, party colored kid gloves, and in fact every article appertaining to a gentleman's full dress outfit. Gentlemen who wish to appear "en regale" on that occasion should call on Sieman & Bro.

NOMINATIONS LAST NIGHT.—The following named gentlemen were nominated last night in the Democratic Caucus, as candidates for officers of the Senate: Hon. L. N. Trammel, for President, by acclamation; President pro tem. Rufus B. Lester, of Savannah. Secretary, Thomas B. Cabiness, Esq; doorkeeper, J. R. Cumming, of Macon; messenger, A. J. Cameron.

We have credible information that the charge or statement that engineer Alex. Johnson, who was running the "victory" engine when the collision occurred on the Macon and Western Railroad, was over-worked, is not true. He was off duty twenty-four hours before starting with that train. It is further stated that he had been drinking tea day and night previous. The records kept by his Conductor show that the engineer had twenty-four hours rest.

GWINNETT COUNTY ELECTION.—The election for county officers in Gwinnett county on the 1st resulted as follows:

Ordinary—J. T. Lamphin.
Clerk Superior Court—W. L. Vaughn.
Sheriff—J. M. Patterson.
Tax Receiver—W. M. Hunnicutt.
Tax Collector—Moses Martin.
Treasurer—R. M. Robinson.
Coroner—W. H. Wilson.
Surveyor—R. M. Ould.
County Commissioners—R. D. Winn, E. J. McDaniel, Burton Cloud, W. W. Parks, D. M. Byrd.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Wallace & Fowler sold yesterday the M. Arnold House on Hunter street, B. Shigrin for $3,200; one half interest in the Whitehall street, occupied by Kiser & Wall store; [illegible] 600; an unimproved lot on Mitchell street, for [illegible] Bengo, 35x100 feet, for $1 725; a half interest in a lot between Forsyth and Peachtree streets, to F P Ries for a [illegible]. An unimproved lot on Simpson street, belonging to Dr S T Biggers, for $150. C C Hammock sold a [illegible] Stone Residence and lot in Decatur to Messrs Cand[illegible] & Cox for $1,360.

THE COURTS.

Fulton Superior Court.

This body met at half past eight o'clock yesterday morning and resumed the call of the Common Law docket. Quite a number of cases were disposed of.

The case of H. C. Holcombe vs. The city of Atlanta was found ready for trial, but was dismissed before it got to the jury.

The case to Dr. Joel Branham vs. Dr. W. E. White, an insurance case, was next taken up, pending the trial of which Court adjourned until this morning.

The City Court.

His Honor Judge Gowart presiding met yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The case of Charles Shepherd, charged with the offence of receiving stolen goods, was called. After some discussion this case was continued until the 1st Monday in February next on account of absence of material witnesses.

The case against Jack Dickson for assault and battery was dismissed. Case against Lud Caldwell, charged with vagrancy was not pressed. Court adjourned until the 1st Monday in February.

Court of Ordinary.

This body spent yesterday in passing upon County Orders, and transacting other like business. Nothing of any general interest occurred.

Notary Public's Court, 1026 District.

Justice R. R. Sanson, who presides in this court, had yesterday a case of backsliding before him. The culprits were Thornton Thomas and Phebe Hollingsworth, both negroes. The former is said to be a Methodist preacher, and to have three living wives. They were both bound over to the City Court.

The woman gave the required bond, and is at liberty but the preacher, in default thereof, was sent to jail, where, we hope, he will be taught to henceforth observe a better regard for his calling.

ROYAL SNUFFBOX.—Private Mail, representing His Majesty, King of the Tweeds, Right Revelous, begs to state that owing to the muddy condition of the streets it was impossible to visit outside portions of the city as advertised in the list of march. This announcement is made by way of explanation to those of our patrons and others who displayed so much energy and good will toward the fascinating and otherwise adorning their dwellings in honor of our reception. Owing to important engagements, as regards horses, we were prevented the pleasure of doing full justice to our friends. Another time, with ample arrangements, and more gorgeous paraphernalia, we hope to better amuse the natives and foreigners. MAIL.

PROF. LOGAN'S select school for girls will open Monday next, in a second story room of the Bengo House, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets, a room both well ventilated and admirably adapted in other respects to the purposes of a female school, and when carpeted, furnished with improved desks, blackboards, wall maps &c., will not be surpassed in the city. At the earnest request of several parties, Prof. L. has consented to extend the limit of the school to 50 pupils instead of 35, which reduces the tuition from $50 to $40 per term of five months. Prof. Logan is an accomplished gentleman and amply qualified.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Water Works—Railroads—Manufactures—Land Discussed.

The Chamber of Commerce met at their hall last night. Vice President W. J. Garnett presided with impartiality and dignity.

The committee on the proposition of W. Goodnow, to rent the Chamber a hall in the Republic Block, reported favorable. Report adopted. Messrs. A. J. West, A. D. Adair and J. H. Ketner were instructed to rent the present Hall to the best advantage. The next meeting will be held in the New Hall.

Col. G. W. Adair read the following report of the Committee on Water Works which was adopted, and Messrs. G. W. Adair and Col. R. F. Maddox appointed to present it to the Council.

WATER.

Mr. Pres. R. Grove, President of Chamber of Commerce?

Much has been said and written of late on water works for the city. Many of those who have spoken the question have very imperfect ideas about what is really needed.

That Atlanta needs and must have a sufficient supply of water for fire and sygienic purposes, is obvious to every candid man who looks to the future growth and prosperity of the city. We are not among those who look to the changing of the Chattahoochee from its bed and making a Lowell of Atlanta. But we do believe that at a very moderate expense an ample supply of water—all that is needed—can be obtained. The plan is this:

Have a new survey made from some of the clear branches near the city, from which the water can be forced by a steam pump into a reservoir erected upon some adjacent hill. From this reservoir let pipes be laid to the cistern now occupying the highest point in the city. Then connect with this main cistern other pipes leading to various cisterns throughout the city now erected or necessary to be erected. Let the water be forced into this channel, passing by and filling a tank in any of the hotels or other buildings whose proprietors will pay a reasonable tariff, and then pass into the various underground sewers now in existence or to be constructed.

In addition to this require all the water from roofs in the centre of the city to be conveyed into these sewers, thus compelling rain and all waste water to assist this pipe stream to keep the sewers clean.

This is the whole thing in a nutshell. We do not need—nor will our people use—water brought from any quarter for drinking. They will continue to use the wells, now as good as any on the continent.

The water closets and kitchen slops can be conveyed by pipes or otherwise to the street sewers, where they will be carried away by the waste water.

If our Fire Department have a supply of water in the cisterns, they can control any fire that can be controlled by drams. The only defect in this department is the want of water.

At any rate this plan ought to be tried. If one pump and branch be insufficient, add another. This plan is practicable and cheap, and I think, will meet the present demand. In ten or twenty years, if the population increases, then the city will be better able to incur the expense, and may go further and procure a larger volume of water. But our finances will not bear a greater burden for the present.

A large portion of our citizens, have no personal use for water-works, they are interested only as beautifulness, anxious for the general prosperity of the city.

Then we have other interests that must not be overlooked. Current expenses, interest or present indebtedness, public schools, the Georgia Western Railroad; all these enterprises must be provided for and our new Council, however honest and economical, will find use for enough money to rest heavily upon the shoulders of all our tax-payers.

The city should be as a prudent individual, husbanding his resources, and should not run on any one hobby.

We have no means for making close and accurate estimates, but we venture the opinion, based upon a general knowledge of business, that $50,000, or, at the outside, $100,000, will supply all the water necessary. At any rate, in common with many other tax-payers, we shall be better satisfied if those who have control of the water will have this plan investigated, and test its practicability.

Very respectfully, etc.,
G. W. ADAIR,
Chairman Committee on Water Works.

Col. G. W. Adair also submitted an interesting report from the Committee on Manufactures, which was adopted and referred to the same committee to present to Council.

Col. G. W. Adair submitted a report on "Land" which, after discussion, was also adopted.

These reports elicited some discussion.

The Committee on Legislation were instructed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the Homestead Laws, and the subject of a change in the form of the city government—two boards of aldermen, with a veto power vested in the Mayor, and a prohibition against issuing bonds.

The Chamber then adjourned.

We will publish the other reports in regular order.

STONE MOUNTAIN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Inaugural Address of Mayor Wooten

Election of Officers.

The Constitution Town Printer.

On Monday the Municipal government of Stone Mountain was sworn in. The charter was amended by an act of the last Legislature defining the powers of the town government, increasing the council to six members, and designating the chief magistrate as Mayor.

One of the provisions of the charter makes the neglect of duty or malfeasance of the Mayor, members of council or officers under them, an indictable offense in the Superior Court of the county.

The people ratified the amended charter, and elected Hon. H. P. Wooten Mayor; and H. N. Hamilton, J. W. McCurdy, J. W. Scruggs, R. L. Wood, O. Winningham and M. A. Killian, members of the Town Council.

In attendance with the charter, the new board were sworn in on Monday.

On retiring from the Presidency of the old Board, Hon. John W. McCurdy made a brief and appropriate address.

Mr. McCurdy, by virtue of his office, administered the oath of office to Hon. H. P. Wooten, as first Mayor of Stone Mountain. Mayor Wooten then administered the oath to the Aldermen elect.

On taking his seat, the new Mayor delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: I think it due to myself to state in accepting a position, I did not seek or covet, but in doing so it is in consequence of the general desire of the people, fairly, nobly and almost unanimously expressed at the ballot box. I shall endeavor in discharge the duties of my office with scrupulous fidelity and rigid impartiality; with charity towards all, malice towards none, with no friends to reward or enemies to punish; and looking to the moral and material advancement of all the people within the limits of Stone Mountain. I congratulate myself in having such a working Board, and earnestly ask your co-operation in conducting the affairs of the town for the ensuing twelve months.

THE ASSESSOR ELECTED.

The assessed charter was ratified with great unanimity on the third Wednesday in December last, let us each do duty into the chorus in its true spirit. There is no question that the powers conferred by it upon us are ample; we should consider them for the protection of the morals, health, and lives and property of every citizen.

THE PERFECT ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

The laws and ordinances of the town should be enforced with rigid impartiality, and put without opposition or timidity; every offender, be he rich or poor, white or colored, should be arrested and have a fair and impartial trial.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE NEED.

I urge upon your earnest and prompt attention the devising of some measure for protection in case of fire. At present we have no protection at all. But better to take the insurance rate and purchase a good hand fire engine. The members of the company will find it gratuitous, as they can be relieved of some duty and many can secure more room at less expense. Steps should be taken at once in this matter.

A TOWN HALL AND CALABOOSE.

I also urge upon you the importance of the speedy erection of a Town Hall, with suitable rooms for the meeting of Council, holding Mayor's and Magistrate's Courts, and a place for lodging the engine. A calaboose more comfortable and secure should be built, as the present one is unfit to afford safe custody.

A MAP.

The necessity for a correct definition of the new limits of the town, and a map of the same, blocks, etc., is patent. It is a very important measure, and may prevent innumerable law suits growing out of uncertainty of lines.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE.

The strictest economy in the expenditures of money should be practiced—indigence should be kept within the limits of current receipts. It is a solemn and imperative obligation resting upon us not to squander the people's money. In order that a correct basis may be established, I recommend the appointment of a standing Finance Committee of two, who shall report immediately an estimate of the amount necessary to meet the current and necessary expenses of the year. They should also audit all bills before they are paid.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

In the selection of men to assess the value of real estate we should exercise the utmost caution and prudence. They should assess real estate at a fair and legitimate value. Their work should be thorough and complete. When the taxable value of real estate is known and the amount necessary for current expenses, then the requisite per cent. for tax can be levied without difficulty. It will not be necessary to levy a large per cent.

CHANGE BILLS.

It may be prudent and wise to issue change bills, receivable for taxes, to provide a revenue until taxes are paid in. This would relieve the board of much embarrassment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The discussion of the wisdom or error of the adoption of the Public School system may, with propriety, be deferred, for the question at last is one to be decided by the legal voters of the town.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The streets, especially the leading thoroughfares and sidewalks, should be placed in good condition at once. The sidewalks on main streets especially should be curbed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Regular standing committees should be elected at once on

FINANCE, STREETS, AND POLICE,

who should at the end of the year submit full reports under the respective heads during the year. The Clerk and Treasurer should also make full exhibits with proper vouchers of receipts, and expenditures for the year for the information of the public.

In conclusion, gentlemen, all that I do promise is embodied in four words: *To enforce the law.* I may err in my efforts so to do, but were this not the case, I would be more fortunate than my fellow men. Again I return thanks to the citizens of Stone Mountain for the honor done me. I invoke, gentlemen, your hearty co-operation in an honest endeavor to discharge the duties of my position to the satisfaction of those whose servants we are. H. P. WOOTEN.

Monday night, Council proceeded to the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

with the following result:

Chief Marshal—S. B. Brown.

Deputy Marshal—W. F. A. Dickerson.

Clerk—J. R. Russell.

Treasurer—H. N. Hamilton.

Town Printer—W. A. Hemphill & Co.

The election of Assessors and other officers and appointment of standing committees were postponed until next meeting.

RETAIL LICENSE.

The tax for license to retail liquors was fixed at $125; license to be taken out for not less than twelve months.

DRAY LICENSES.

The tax for license to run a one-horse dray was fixed at $5, and two-horse dray at $7 10.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Judge Wooten, is a man of unswerving integrity and has ever had the confidence and esteem of the people. He has been a member of the Georgia Legislature, and we believe was at one time President of that body. He will fill the position well.

In the City.

KIMBALL HOUSE.

Representatives—I A Bass, Miller Co.; W H Felton, Oglethorpe, Ga.; L B Rowton, Jasper co; Patrick Calhoun, Clay Forster, Richmond co; H Hamilton, Wrak Jackson, Clark co; D G Hopps, Wayne co; R J Bacon, Mitchell co; J A Stowmark, C Gibson, Burke co; Thos Tremlin, Barlow co; C H Leitner, Talbot co; J Peabody, Monroe co; H Z Smith, Bryan co; D Brandy, Pierce co; S Lee, Appling co; J Simmons, Chisch co; J Lee, Coffee co; Jay Hopkins, Camden co; M V McKibben, Baker co; C Tefire, Hancock co; A B Simms, Newton co; S C Lamphin, Columbia co; T W Latham, Campbell co.

Senators W P Mathews of Chatham, J N Gilmore R R Lester, J A Blance, B H Crawford, J G Cain.

H D Twiggs, tandem; J H Christy, Athens; R H Clark, Albany; Col Jno Lofland, Columbus; Col Benning, W A McDougald, Columbus; James Gardner, Augusta.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Representatives W A Gilbert, Dougherty co; R A S Freeman, Merriweather co; Frank Fitz Hargett, Harris co; Jno Stewart, Stewart co; G H Thompson, Greene co; A S Turner, Hart co; G E Duke, Jackson co; J Stapleton, Jefferson co; Nathan Brown, Oglethorpe co; J C Clements, Walker co; A B Shirley, Gwinnett co; W G Dunn, Monroe co; John Tucker, Co'quitt co; Pat Dunn, Lisbon Co; W Ridley, Terrell Co; E Bowden, Talbot Co; C H Colquitt, Randolph Co; W T Cock, Chattahoochee Co; W H Hoggard, Baker Co; A H Graham, Telfair Co; D McClellan, Worth Co; H F Willis, Talbot Co; J W Murphy, Bacon Co.

Senators—W A Harris, Rebb n Jones, L C Hoyle, W S Lewis, G L Perry, R Steadman.

M H Blandford, M J Crawford, Columbus; Wm Boyd, Dahlonega; Carlotti McMillan, Cartersville; A M Speer, Griffin; T B Cabaniss, Forsyth; Hall Buchanan, Newnan; A T Hackett, Ringgold; H Fielder, Cuthbert; A R Cox, J S Walker, LaGrange; E A Cox, Cedartown, W T McCullough, Jones Co.; W E Simmons, Gwinnett Co.

AMERICAN.

C T Clements, Walker co; J B Shamble, Chatooga co; J A W Johnson, Dalton; T T Jones, "Dalton Citizen"; Capt Fred Cox, Walnut co; J D Collins, Bartow[illegible].

Local and Business Notices.

THE oil paintings have arrived and will be on exhibition at Room No. 4, Capitol Building, Thursday morning, and the grand opening auction sale will commence Saturday night. T. C. Mayson's Live Auction House.
L. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.
jan8—1t.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.—*New Goods, New Prices.*—I am just in receipt direct from New York a large line of new Diagonals and straight lines for coats and vests, also new styles in pants and Cassimers. I invite all wishing a fashionable and well made suit, at prices defying competition to call on me, a large line of black clothes and doeskins for dress suits always on hand. In white silk vestings I have the finest in the city, and they will be sold cheap.

J. H. DYKEMAN,
Merchant Tailor,
Under Kimball House.
jan8—5t.

WE LIKE IT!"—This is the universal verdict upon the "Domestic" Sewing Machine, for, with the good qualities of the old standard machines it possesses several peculiar to itself, and which commend it at once to the favor of all who try it. You cannot afford to purchase a sewing machine without first trying the "Domestic," at No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.
jan5—d1w

WITHOUT the blessings of health life is often a burden. Yet many ladies sacrifice their health by machines that are hard to run. The "Domestic" runs so easy that an invalid can enjoy working it. No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.
jan5—d1w

M. & J. Hirsch, of the "Oak Hall" Clothing House, No. 41 Whitehall street, are determined to take time by the forelock. They offer their entire stock of Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, including their immense stock of "Woolen" Underwear, at an enormous reduction on previous prices. Remember the great reduction in prices is from the fact that we are about to receive our Spring Stock, and must make room for that, hence we are compelled to rush off our winter stock.

Call at M. & J. Hirsch's before buying your Clothing elsewhere, if you want to "Save Money."
dec28—3tf

The Great
Clothing House
of
SIEMAN & Bro.
is at
35
Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock,
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices
dec28-3tf

MASONIC SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOKS, containing each 100 popular songs and selections prepared expressly for Mission Schools. Price Five Cents per Book.
Apply at THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
sept1-3tf W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt."

How much better to buy a "Domestic" Sewing Machine, and be lifted above such drudgery. Office No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.
dec31-d1m

DIOGENES, with his lantern, searched the streets of Athens at mid-day for a "man." But if you would find a "king" among Sewing Machines call at the office of the "Domestic," No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.
dec22-d1m

INKS! INKS! INKS!—We have just received a lot of News and Job Inks. The ater is put up in 5 and 10 lb. cans. Publishers will send in their orders at once if they want to get a good article.
nov 5 tf

A RE INDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MORE leading Physicians than any other Tonic or Bitters that now is out. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittents, Billiousness and all disorders arising from Malarious districts. They are highly recommended as ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and for all forms of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving tone and vitality to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest of care, and so nicely adjusted that any person may be benefited by using them. They are PLEASANT TO THE TASTE and at the same time combine, in a more concentrated form than any other, the virtues of nearly all the best known to the Pharmacopoia. It costs but little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

My preparation is the world can produce as many unqualified endorsements by physicians of the very highest standing in their profession as

Are given also by the sharp and the leading Ecclesiastical Press.

Rev. Wm. E. Bradley, the oldest Methodist minister in St. Louis, says: I have used your Home Bitters, and find them invigorating to the rehoration of my strength, and an increase of appetite.

Quincy Mo., June 25, 1871.

Persons greatly debilitated, as I have been, and who require a tonic or stimulant, will seek for nothing better than the Home Bitters.

Pleasing Elder M. L. Church, Presiding Elder, United States Marine Hospital.
St. Louis Mo., Oct. 2, 1872.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—I have attended the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and must class it with the best of remedies, and recommend it to the medical profession the use of the "Home Bitters," in cases, therefore be considered as apparent medicine, no patents having been taken for it. It is scientific in the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and valuable for any of the remedials in one of the ingredients, all the printing used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong. Having been analyzed by the Analytical Committee, am I slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is entirely in accordance with the rules of pharmacy, having used them in our own practice we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public.

FRANK G. FOSTER,
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, College of Physicians, and late member Board of Health.

L. C. BOISLINIERE, Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Med. College.
DEAKE McDOWELL, M. D.,
Late Prof. L. Mo. Medical College.
E. A. CLARK, M. D.,
Late President Physician City Hospital, St. Louis Missouri.

HERBERT PRIMM, Prof. Practice, Pharmacy, St. Louis College of Physicians.

J. WHITEHILL, LL. Medical Archives,
Ath. Hagood, M. D.; Dr. C. V. F. Leverich;
C. Gessner, M. D.; S. Gaetz Morse, M. D.
G. A. Wall, M. D.; T. J. Gordon, M. D.
P. C. Franklin, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Homœopathic Medical College.
T. J. VASTINE, M. D., T. J. COMSTOCK, M. D.,
Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D.,
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

JNO. CONELEMAN, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.
CHARLES VASTINE, M. D.,
Prof. of Physiology, Homœopathic Medical College of Mo.
JOHN HARTMAN, M. D., Prof. Clinical Medicine, Col. Homœopathic Medical College of Mo. Surg's.

They are superior to all other Stomach Bitters.

LUNG SANDERS, Analytical Chemist,
St. Louis, Mo.

SIMON HIRSCH, Analytical Chemist,
Chicago, Ill.

Eminent Polychemists of Chicago.

The formula for the Home Bitters has been submitted to us, and we believe them to be the best tonic and stimulant for general use now offered to the public.

G. A. MARTIN, Analytical Chemist, 21st St. and Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. D. HARE, M. D., Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College.
H. MCVICAR, M. D., J. B. WALKER, M. D.,
ROB'T RAYNER, M. D., S. HOWE, M. D.,
R. LONGAN, M. D., H. MCCONNELL, M. D.,
JAS. A. COLLINS, M. D., J. A. HAHN, M. D.

Eminent Physicians in Cincinnati.

Nearly all of whom have prescribed the Home Bitters in our or the other of the following hospitals:

No other Bitters have ever been offered to the public embracing so many valuable remedial agents.

J. C. BUCHANAN, M. D.,	A. LONG, M. D.,
C. T. SIMMONS, M. D.,	S. P. BOWERS, M. D.,
S. MCMAHON, M. D.,	C. H. MAYO, M. D.,
W. T. TALLEFERRO, M. D.,	J. J. QUIRK, M. D.,
H. H. MCCLURE, M. D.,	H. E. WOODWARD, M. D.,
G. A. DOHERTY, M. D.,	R. S. WAYNE, Chemist,
WOODWARD, M. D.,	H. T. TAYLOR, M. D.,
D. W. MCCLURE, M. D.,	C. V. KEMPER, M. D.,
R. H. JOHNSON, M. D.,	H. B. TOMLINSON, M. D.,
E. B. [illegible], M. D.,	[illegible] M. D.,

Eminent Physicians in Pittsburgh.

The Home Bitters are an invaluable remedy for indigestion and all diseases arising from malarial causes.

H. F. THOMPSON, M. D.,	ALEX. FERGUSON, M. D.,
Late Surgeon City Hospital,	F. E. HOSKINS, M. D.,
J. E. BOWMAN, M. D.,	J. C. BOWMAN, M. D.,
H. W. PEARSON, M. D.,	M. A. HOSKINS, M. D.,
W. H. HOSKINS, M. D.,	H. P. WILSON, M. D.,

Eminent Physicians in Pittsburgh.

R. F. DAVIS, M. D.,	WM. CLOVER, M. D.,
W. H. CARSON, M. D.,	H. H. HIGBEE, M. D.,
O. WOOD, Chemist,	J. H. MCCLELLAND, M. D.,
	Secretary.

And Hundreds of Others

In all parts of the North, West and South.

J. F. GARNER, M. D., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Office of Health Bureau, March 31, 1871.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Having examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," I have pronounced them the best I know of for some time, and pronounce them the best Tonic Bitters now in use.

F. H. MCMAHON, M. D.,
Health Officer.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

James A. Jackson & Co., Proprietors,
Laboratory 106 and 107 N. Second St., St. Louis Missouri.

POSTPONED.

U. S. Marshal's Sale

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Jan Van Ness, in the following case, to-wit:

John Van Ness versus Benjamin Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of Benjamin Hamilton, 60 acres, more or less, lying in the fork of the Lawrenceville and Rogers's Bridge road, near the town of Gainesville Hall county, and State of Georgia, being part of original land lot No. 156, in the 9th district of said county and State, and being the place whereon Dr. W. F. Spencer now resides.

Also, land lot No. 154 in said district, county and State.

Also, 121 acres, original land lot No. 173, adjoining lots of Henry Clark, David Tanner, E M Johnson and others.

Also, lot of land No. 12, in 8th district, said county and State, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements upon the above described property, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 21, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
jan5-d1w6w

POSTPONED

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Evans, Gardner & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Evans, Gardner & Co., versus Christopher Dodd & Samuel Sheats.

I have levied upon, as the property of Christopher Dodd, lots of land numbers 197, 214, 255, 297, 661, 686, 848, 656, 191 and 193, in the 17th district, 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Bartow county, State of Georgia.

Also, upon the undivided one half interest in lots of land numbers 255 and 686, in the 4th district, same county and State, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, November 9, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
jan5-d1w6w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Day & Hoagland, in the following case, to-wit:

Day & Hoagland versus George H. Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of George H. Hamilton, 4 original parcel or lot of land number 128, in the 15th District of DeKalb county, State of Georgia, bounded as follows: North by lands formerly owned by Wm. Hall; East by lands formerly owned by W & W Dunn, Southwest by the grave yard at the town of Stone Mountain, and West by lands formerly owned by Wm. Hall, being the planed dwelling house and store house now occupied by the said George H. Hamilton, as a store house, in the town of Stone Mountain, DeKalb county, containing 160 acres, more or less, together with the said store and dwelling house, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, November 9, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
jan5-d1w6w

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Samuel Bowne & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Samuel Bowne & Co., versus Talley & Wells.

I have levied upon, as the property of Levi Wells, all that lot or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, and is lot No. 48 in the 14th district of Fulton county, State of Georgia, containing by map and plat thereof, made by Jonathan Norris, surveyor, dated January 1st, 1872, and recorded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Forsyth street, 100 feet south of the intersection of said street with Mitchell street, running thence south 31½ degrees west 100 feet along Forsyth street; thence north 58½ degrees west 200 feet along Elkhorn; a lot, the corners of which are marked by stakes; thence north 31½ degrees east 100 feet along said lot; thence south 58½ degrees east 200 feet along said lot, to the point of beginning, and levied on as the property of said Levi Wells, to satisfy said fi fas. Also, all that lot or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Mitchell street, 100 feet west of the intersection of said street with Forsyth street, running thence south 31½ degrees west 100 feet along said lot; thence north 58½ degrees west 200 feet along Elkhorn; thence north 31½ degrees east 100 feet along said lot; thence south 58½ degrees east 200 feet along Mitchell street, to the point of beginning, and levied on as the property of said Levi Wells, to satisfy said fi fas. Also, all that lot or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Forsyth street, 100 feet south of the intersection of said street with Mitchell street, running thence south 31½ degrees west 100 feet along said street

Daily Constitution.

THE PATIENCE OF HOPE.

"UNTIL THE DAY BREAK, AND THE SHADOWS FLEE AWAY."

I.

Can the dead birds ever waken
To the life of song once more—
Can the drooping flowers beckon
As they did in days of yore—
Can the soft winds ever fold us
Where no chilling storms may blight—
Can the sunshine ever hold us
Safely from the threat'ning night?

II.

Will the vanished dreams of childhood
Cluster round us once again—
Will the shadows on the wild wood
Mark where better years have lain—
Will the old ones ever meet us
With their face of roguish play—
Will our dead hopes come to greet us
In the heavy far away?

III.

All they say, for songs of sadness
Die with all the passing hours,
While the joyous spring of gladness
Calls to life the buried flowers.
Though the still hands lie so humbly
On a dear one's pulseless breast,
Still our hopes watches dumbly
O'er the precious, dreamless rest.

IV.

And like organ music pealing
While the thunders crash along,
The soft ox harness stealing
Where the wondrous wordless song.
So through all the fateful fever
Of each sad and weary day,
Mingles subtle prescience ever,
"From the land not far away!"

SINGULAR CEREMONY.

A Jewish Wedding in Algeria.

Steaming and Bathing the Bride.

From the subjoined sketch of a Jewish wedding in Algeria, extracted from the recent work of M. Fromentin on "Algeria in 1870," will be seen what a fearful and wonderful thing the wedding ceremony as practiced at the present day in that country is. Particularly harsh is it upon the poor bride—so much so that our American maids would doubtless declare, almost to a man, that sooner than endure all the steaming, scrubbing, dressing, perfuming, dressing, undressing, hallooing, psalm-singing, and miscellaneous torture described by the tourist, they would remain single all their born days. The account runs thus in Lady H.'s language:

We passed in our sight-seeing to go with Mme de C— and her beautiful daughter to see a Jewish wedding, for which she had kindly obtained us an invitation. We were received in an alcoved room, where a breakfast of sweet meats, cakes, and sweet wines were set out, the bride and her parents being seated on a divan on one end, dressed in rich Jewish costume. After a short time we were told to proceed the young lady to the Moorish vapor bath, which is the next part of the ceremony. Such a marvelous scene as there met our eyes I despair of reproducing on paper. About fifty young Jewish girls, from twelve to twenty years of age, whose only clothing was a scarf of gold or silver gauze, throned their forms, with their beautiful dark hair all down their backs, and their lovely white necks and arms covered with necklaces and bracelets, were seen dimly standing in the water through a cloud of steam and incense, waiting for the bride, and when she appeared received her with loud, shrill cries of "Li! Li! Li!" in a continually ascending scale.

Among these girls were hideous negresses, equally scantily clothed, and one or two of them with their black, woolly hair dyed bright orange color; these were the bathing women. They seized us by the arm and wanted to force us to undress too, which was stoutly resisted, and took refuge on the raised marble slab which surrounded the bath, and where the pretty bride, with her mother and aunts, was standing waiting to be unrobed too. They took off their heavy velvet clothes, and she appeared in a beautiful figured gauze chemise and some lovely short red and gold drawers; they then led her, with the same cries, into an inner room, which was sizzling with wet vapor and steam, and there the poor child, who was only thirteen, remained for three mortal hours, the women pouring water on her head from picturesque-shaped gold jars, and every kind of cosmetic and sweet scent being rubbed upon her.

Being unable to stand the intense heat and overpowering smell any longer, we escaped for a time in the open air, but returned after about an hour to find another bride going through the same ceremonies. Some of the bridesmaids were very beautiful; one especially, though a Jewess, had regularly golden hair and blue eyes. And the whole scene was like a ballet in the opera, or rather a set of naiads or water nymphs in a picture, not like anything in real life. Their glorious hair floating over their shoulders, with their beautifully modeled arms rounded in graceful curves as they disported themselves around the bride, would have driven a sculptor or painter wild with delight! But I could not get over the indelicacy of the whole thing, it was a scene in the nude with a vengeance.

At 3 30 o'clock the following morning we got up and went to the bride's house for the conclusion of the ceremony. A great crowd of men and musicians were grouped in the lower court. Above the bride was sitting in state, in the deep recess of a handsome Moresque room, veiled in white gauze, while a red and gold figured scarf hung in graceful folds behind her head. On either side of her were two venerable-looking old men, with long white beards, and in front of her another, bearing a candelabrum with three candles. Presently were rabbis, and chanted psalms alternately with songs of praise about the "dove with the beautiful eye," &c.; in fact, a sort of canticle. All this time the minstrelo in the quadrangle below were "making a noise," while over the carved gallery above, looking down upon them, leaned a variety of Jewish women, all beautifully dressed in brown velvet and satin, with stomachers and girdles richly brocarded in gold, and gold embroidered lappets hanging from the black silk head-dress, which is the invariable costume of their race.

This went on for hours, till the poor little bride looked quite worn out. From time to time spoonfuls of soup were put into her mouth, which she strove to resist, and then she was conducted, into the court below, where the same ceremonies were gone through, except that a spider of "bufloon d'Angleterre" was rewarded by tea teaspoonfuls put into his mouth, which he kept in check by drawing out a queer kind of song, which we supposed was witty, as the audience were in fits of laughter. Everything was done, both up stairs and down, to make the bride laugh, even to pinching and pulling her under the chin. But she remained passive, it being a part of her business to look grave, and to prove by her demureness that she was old enough to be married. All of a sudden the same unearthly cry or yell of "Li! Li! Li!" was heard in the outside court, caught up instantly by every one in and out of the house.

I thought of the words, "Behold the bridegroom cometh!" so exactly were the old traditions preserved. A very ordinary looking youth, in a frock coat and red fez, accordingly made his appearance, and then the women covered their faces with their gauze handkerchiefs, and the men, who never ceased eating and drinking at intervals during the whole night, formed themselves into a procession, while the bride's father—a most venerable looking old Jew, with a long white turban and crimson sash—led her to the carriage, which was to take her up to his bridegroom's house, we all following, and the Women's cry of "Li! Li! Li!" resounding through the narrow streets.

Mirth.

A little girl was sent to the pasture to drive home a cow. While thus engaged she treated herself to climbing an unnecessary fence, from which she fell and was severely scratched and bruised. On returning home she was asked if she cried when she fell. "Why, no," she replied, "what would have been the use? There was nobody to hear me."

At a school in Greene county, Iowa, the scholars caught a skunk and put it in the schoolma'am's desk, thinking she would "smell a mice," and give them a holliday. She wasn't one of that kind. She took a spring clothes pin, fastened it on her nose, went on with the exercises, and let the scholars enjoy the perfume.

The Farm.

Last year's crop of cereals in the United States aggregated 1,650,000,000 bushels, valued at $1,000,000,000.

The wheat crop of California will bring the State from $35,000,000 to $39,000,000.

It is said 95 per cent of Iowa is arable land.

The three packing houses of Brighton N. Y., put up about 1,500,000 cans of fruit and vegetables this season. Tomatoes paid the growers from $75 to $125 per acre. Lima beans $70 to $100, and peas from $50 to $100.

Too Much Credit.

Mr. Keene, a rural friend of the farmer of Attleborough, owned a large flock of sheep, and one autumn, when it came housing time, he was greatly annoyed upon missing a number of his finest muttons; among them three or four wethers which he had raised and fattened for his own table. He was sure it was not the work of dogs, and the most he could do was to await further developments.

In the following spring, when his sheep were turned out to pasture, he instituted a careful watch, and ere long he detected Tom Stickney, a neighboring farmer, in the act of slaughtering a sheep, but he made no noise about it at the time. Stickney was a man well to do, and Keene did not like to expose him.

Autumn came again, and upon counting up his flock, Mr. Keene found eight sheep missing. He made out a bill in due form to Thomas Stickney for the eight sheep and presented it. Stickney choked and stammered, for he did not back down. Like a prudent man he paid the bill and pocketed the receipt.

Another spring time came, and Mr. Keene's sheep were again turned out. Another autumn came, and the farmer again took stock account of his stock, and this time fifteen sheep were missing. As before he made out the bill to Tom Stickney for the whole number missing, but this time Tom objected.

"It is my pasture, a good thing," said he. "Fifteen sheep! Why, bless your soul, I hadn't a fifth part of 'em."

Mr. Keene was inexorable.

"There is the bill," said he, "and I have made it out in good faith. I have made no fuss when my sheep have been missing, because I deemed your credit good and sufficient."

"Well," groaned Tom, with a big gulp, "I suppose I must obey; but," he added, emphatically, "we'll close that account from this time. You have given me too much credit altogether—some other rascal has been stealing on the strength of it.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

COULON'S SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.—A German settler in Ohio found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! *Me* go to chair! But I can't go. Dere's my piziness—my pakery. Who pakes my presd when I pees gone?" Then, casting his eye about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the Judge, he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris. Ellwaner! He's got nodding to do; send him?"

CRISIS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—The National Capital is suddenly furnishing the country with the accumulating horrors of many murders. Within a few months there have been four instances of this crime in Washington, and the three hangings which have taken place do not seem to have abated the moral disease, if such it be. Indeed, the latest case which is reported seems to have been partly the result of a brutish man's morbid thinking about the judicial killings which he had seen and the murders in which he had the lively interest of an outsider. The problem is a difficult one: the extraordinary case of the latest Washington murderer will not help it any.

"How do you like the clam song?" asked an old lady of her daughter, as they stepped into the street, after a popular concert.

"Clam song?" exclaimed the young lady, in astonishment. "Why, what do you refer to, mother?"

"Why, the first one she sung."

"O, you mean 'Shells of the Ocean,' don't you, mother?"

"Well, yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was something about clams, any way, and you know I do like 'em so well."

SALARIES AND FEES OF CONSULS.—Last year the Consul to Liverpool received $32,039 16 from fees in addition to his salary of $7,500; the Manchester Consul made $21,839 50 in addition to his salary of $3,000; the Hong Kong Consul received $10,888 23; the Consul at Lyons $12,908 25, and the one at Honolulu $10,609 05. A bill was introduced last March, and passed the Senate, cutting down these salaries, but the House failed to concur.

A school girl in one of the rural districts of Pittsfield was overheard trying to convince a school-fellow that she liked him better than she did some other urchin of whom he seemed jealous. "Of course I like you better than I do Bill," said she, "for don't I miss words in my spelling lesson on purpose, so as to be down to the foot of the class where you are!"

De Mortuis.

Mr. Samuel G. O'Neal, of Decatur county, died one day last week.

Leading Notices.

A MONUMENT as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go in face of the great fact that SOZODONT is a certain preservative of dental decay?

jan7—dlw&wlt.

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THE PUREST AND SWEETEST "Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.

nov30—d3m

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